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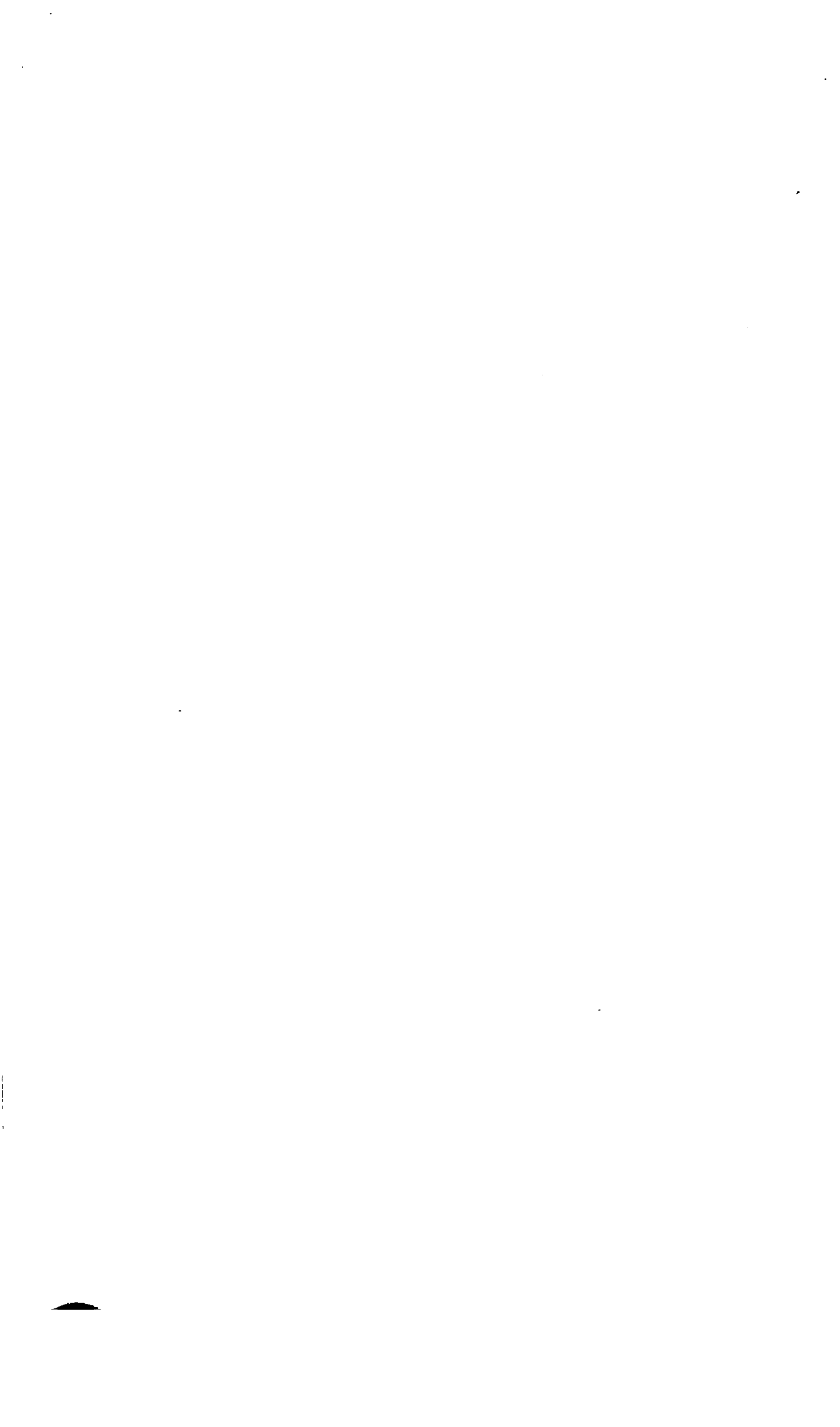
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THIRD
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OF THE

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AND OF THE

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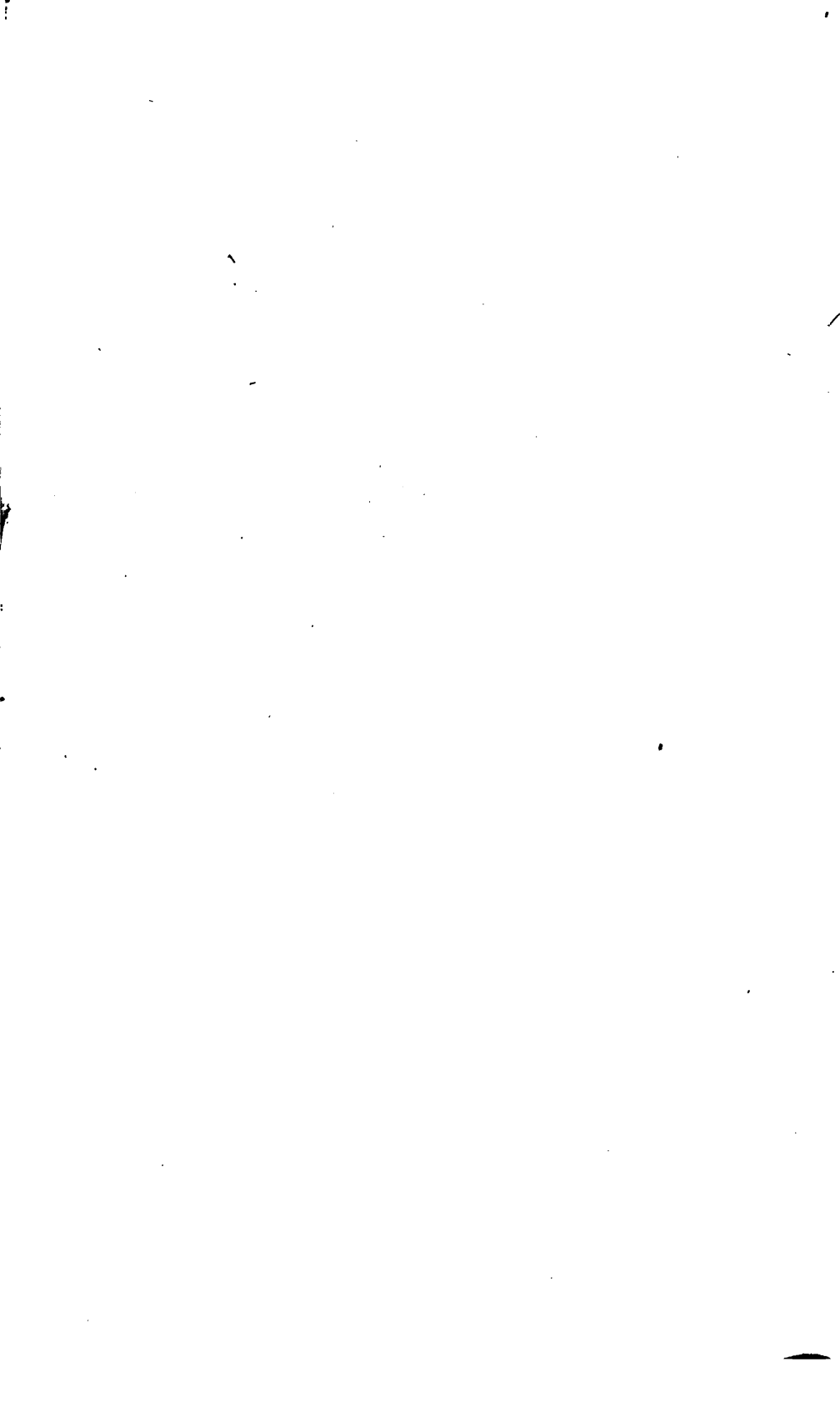


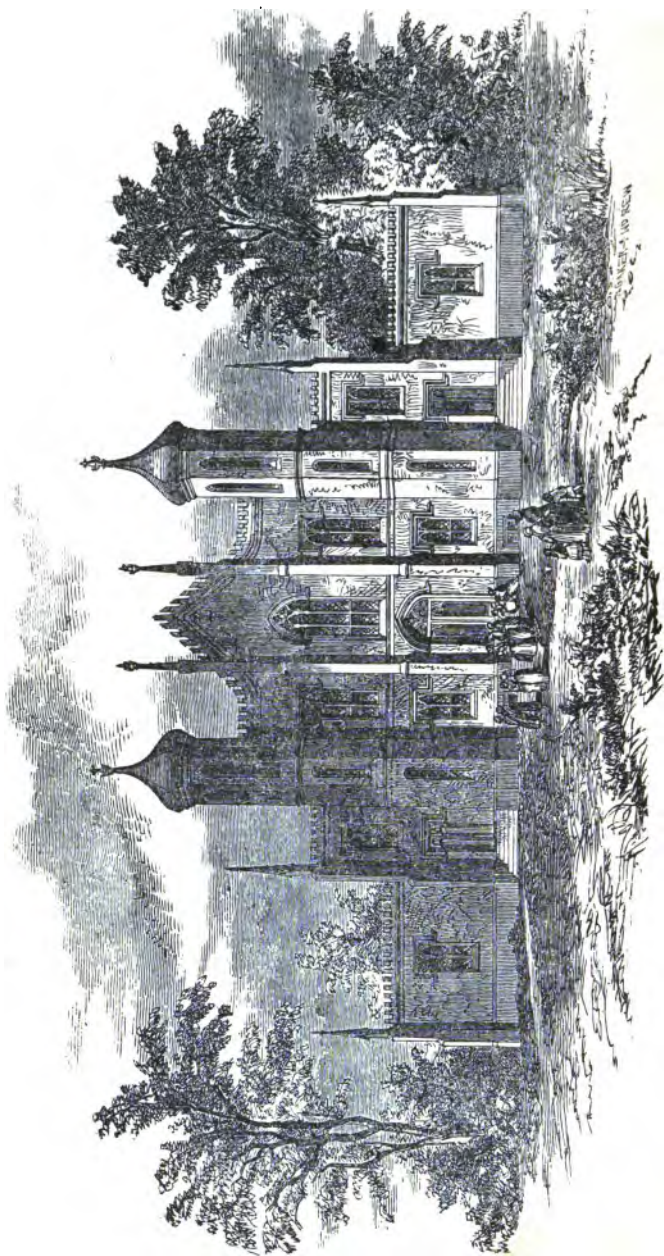
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1855.







VIEW OF THE PROPOSED THIRD INSTITUTION OF THE ASSOCIATION, TO BE LOCATED AT KALAMAZOO, MICH.

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1860, May 7.

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CONSTITUTION

OF THE

American Woman's Educational Association.

Art. 1. The name of the society is the *American Woman's Educational Association*.

Art. 2. The object of this Association is to aid in securing to American Women a liberal education, honorable position, and remunerative employment *in their appropriate profession*; the distinctive profession of woman being considered as embracing the training of the human mind, the care of the human body in infancy and in sickness, and the conservation of the family state.

Art. 3. The leading measure to be pursued by this Association is the establishment of permanent, endowed institutions, for women; embracing the leading features of college and professional institutions for the other sex, i. e., they shall be conducted by a *Faculty of Teachers*, each being the head of a given department and no one having control over the others. An office corresponding to that of the President of a college, shall be optional with those who control each institution.

Art. 5. The mode of establishing such institutions shall be as follows: An agent of this Association shall make this offer to some city, or large town in a section where teachers and schools are most needed.

First: That the citizens shall organize a Board of Trustees, in which the various religious denominations of the place shall be fairly represented; that these Trustees shall provide temporary accommodations, and pupils enough to support four Teachers; that a primary and a high school-department be organized, and that the college plan of a Faculty of Teachers be adopted.

On these conditions the Association shall furnish the institution with a library and apparatus, to the value of one thousand dollars. The first Board of Teachers shall be appointed by the Association, with the advice and consent of the Trustees, and thereafter, the Faculty shall have the nominating, and the Trustees the appointing power.

Second: As soon as the Teachers have secured public confidence, and proved that they can work harmoniously together, the citizens shall erect a building at an expense of not less than ten thousand dollars, and engage to give gratuitous tuition to twenty Normal Pupils. In return, the association shall provide an endowment of twenty thousand dollars, the interest of which shall furnish the salaries of the three superior Teachers, each having charge of one of the three departments set forth above, as constituting the profession of woman. They also shall aid in the literary institution. These three Teachers, with the beneficiary Normal Pupils and any others who may wish and are qualified to enter, shall constitute the Normal Department. The Normal Pupils shall act as Assistants in the primary and high school departments, under the direction of the principal teachers.

Art. 5. With each institution shall be connected an organization of ladies resident in the place of location, who, with the Teachers of the Normal Department, shall carry out a system for raising up schools in destitute places, and for securing employ and suitable compensation for all teachers trained in the institution. When the home supply is inadequate, the Teachers shall be sought from the Board of National Popular Education, and other similar associations. All Teachers thus located, shall be under the special care of this local Association, and the boarding establishment of the Normal Department shall serve as a temporary home to them in all emergencies demanding it.

Art. 6. Funds contributed for endowments shall be held in trust for this Association, by gentlemen Trustees incorporated for the purpose.

Art. 7. The whole control of the business and funds shall be in a Board of Managers, who shall appoint their own officers, agents and

executive committee. This Board shall have power to perpetuate and increase itself, but the number from any one religious denomination shall never exceed one-fifth of the whole. Not less than seven different denominations shall be represented in the Board, and a majority shall be ladies who are, or have been practical teachers. Seven members of the Board and three members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum. The Board shall meet annually at such time and place as it shall appoint, and the presiding officer shall be appointed at each meeting. A meeting may also be called at any time, at the request of any three members of the Board.

The following article was added to the Constitution at the annual meeting in May, 1854.

Art. 8. Any person may become an honorary life member of this association by the payment of twenty five dollars, and an honorary patron of the enterprise by the payment of fifty dollars or upwards.

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

American Woman's Educational Association.

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MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY,	<i>Hartford, Conn.</i>
MRS. S. J. HALE,	<i>Philadelphia.</i>
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MRS. REV. ABEL STEVENS,	"

* Deceased immediately after the Annual Meeting.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Executive Committee.

MRS. PROF. H. WEBSTER,
 MRS. C. M. KIRKLAND,
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Committee of Arrangements.

MRS. C. M. KIRKLAND,
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REV. W. L. PARSONS, *Corresponding Secretary*,
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The Agent may be addressed at New York, care of C. W. FIELD
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The Third Annual Meeting

OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE AMERICAN WOMAN'S EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION WAS HELD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, ON SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1855, WHEN THE THIRD ANNUAL REPORT WAS PRESENTED AND ADOPTED.

R E P O R T .

It is the principal aim of this Report to present some of the leading features of the enterprize undertaken by this Association, for the purpose of exhibiting the measure of success that has attended the effort.

The comprehensive aim of the Association is to unite American women of all sects and parties in an effort to secure to their sex a liberal education, honorable position and remunerative employment in the appropriate *profession* of woman, this profession being considered as embracing the training of the human mind, the care of the human body in infancy and sickness, and the conservation and domestic economy of the family state.

The *mode* by which this aim is to be carried forward is the establishing of *endowed* institutions for women in which the *college plan of organization* shall be adopted, and in which three of the teachers shall be supported by endowments, who shall devote their chief attention to training pupils in the three departments of woman's profession, i. e., *teaching, the care of health, and domestic economy.*

These institutions, also, are to adopt a course of study

and training which shall be more appropriate to the character and duties of woman than the ordinary methods, while they will operate to provide for her honorable position and remunerative employment.

At the same time, the Association proposes thus to illustrate a mode of applying *educational benefactions*, which shall exceed any other yet adopted, both in efficiency and economy.

During the first two years of the existence of this Association two institutions have been organized upon this plan, the first at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and the second at Dubuque, Iowa. During the past fall and winter, a Committee from the Association spent two months in visiting these institutions for the purpose of ascertaining their character and condition, and of promoting their interests.

This committee first visited the one at Dubuque, which at that time had been organized only a few months. Considering this fact, and the inexperience of most of the parties concerned in carrying forward an institution on this plan, the results observed were remarkably propitious and promising.

It was found that the Board of Trustees embraced some of the most talented, wealthy and reliable citizens from the different religious denominations of the place, and that they had uniformly acted with great efficiency, discretion and public spirit.

The citizens also of all denominations seemed to be cordially united, both in furnishing pupils and in liberal contributions.

The building erected for the institution by their exertions greets the eye on first approaching the city as the most beautiful and conspicuous object. It stands on an eminence overlooking the country to a wide extent, and commands a view of the Father of Waters, the city and its beau-

tiful environs, which cannot be surpassed in grandeur and loveliness.

The building is very spacious, well built and exceedingly commodious. The citizens have already paid over twelve thousand dollars, and finished so much of the building as accommodates an hundred pupils. The work of completing the whole structure was in progress, and when fully done, it was calculated that three hundred and fifty pupils would be provided for, and that the expense would exceed twenty thousand dollars.

The committee found a collection of most bright, docile and interesting pupils, and a good corps of teachers. But owing to the recent organization of the institution, only the preparatory classes were in full operation, though a large number were expecting to commence higher branches as soon as other teachers should arrive.

The only serious embarrassment arose from the great influx of population into the place, which altogether exceeded the accommodations for residence. This rendered it difficult to secure boarding places for the teachers, and impossible to provide them for pupils from abroad, which limited the patronage of the school to the city itself. This difficulty, it was supposed, would soon be remedied by the speedy erection of more dwellings, some of them for the express purpose of accommodating pupils, and that the Trustees would then be able to comply with the remaining condition entitling them to an endowment. which is to secure a patronage sufficiently large to sustain four teachers.

The Committee report themselves as equally satisfied with their visit at Milwaukee.

They found the number of pupils for the year to have been near two hundred and fifty. An excellent faculty of teachers were upon the ground, and classes in all the liter-

ary departments were in successful operation. Each teacher was the independent head of her own department, responsible, not to a single Principal, but to the authority of the Faculty and Trustees. The full trial of the "college plan" which here had been tested for more than two years, had proved its superiority to the more common method of managing female seminaries, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

The course of study and training presented in our first Annual Report had been adopted with little modification and found to be satisfactory. All the departments set forth in the programme were in full operation, except the Health and Domestic Departments, which are dependent on accommodations not yet provided.

The handsome building erected by the citizens was found to be commodious and spacious, furnishing fine accommodations for three hundred pupils.

The only embarrassment in this case arose from the existence of a debt on the building. It was found that, while the land and buildings had cost about ten thousand dollars, of this sum only about six thousand dollars had been paid, and of this the citizens of the place had furnished but about three thousand dollars.

From this it was obvious that the citizens had not yet fulfilled one of the conditions which would entitle them to the endowment which it was the aim of the Association to provide, and that no further steps could be taken till this difficulty was removed.

The visit of our committee was entirely successful in removing this embarrassment. After several private interviews with the Trustees, with ladies, with the clergy and other influential individuals, a public meeting of the citizens was called, at which the whole matter was discussed, a new interest in behalf of the enterprise awakened, and a plan

adopted which resulted in securing some hundreds more than the required sum of *ten thousand dollars*. This result was honorable to the citizens, and gratifying to the Committee.

The only other female institution of high character in the place, and one in which one of the religious denominations felt a special interest, has been recently merged in this institution; and thus the whole city is united in cordially sustaining this enterprise.

In view of these facts, the Association, for the first time since its organization, have come into such relations with one of the institutions under its patronage, as to be under obligations, "*to furnish an endowment of twenty thousand dollars, the interest of which is to be employed in sustaining three teachers who are to take charge of the three departments that are included in the profession of woman; and to proceed to organize these departments on the plan set forth in our First Annual Report.*"

At this point it may be well to consider more definitely what has been achieved in the plan attempted, and what yet remains to be accomplished.

The following then are the features of the plan which have been successfully secured.

In the first place, we have united a large number of our principal religious denominations in patronizing the object by contributions, and have secured entire harmony of feeling, and unanimity of patronage of all Protestant sects in the places where our institutions are located. This, to those who know the great difficulties that meet all educational efforts in our newer states in this direction, is a great achievement.

Next, we have fully established the practicability and advantages of the *college* plan in organizing female institutions—the only method that can dignify the profession, that

will secure the highest class of teachers for all departments, and that will perpetuate a regular and elevated course of intellectual training.

Next, we have tested by trial a course of study and training in the literary departments which is deemed an improvement on previous methods, as less conformed to that of the colleges for the other sex, and better fitted to woman's distinctive character and duties.

Next, we have illustrated a new method of raising up permanent female institutions as yet unequalled both in *efficiency* and *economy*.

On this point it is claimed that when a given sum of money is to be expended to establish permanent institutions of a high order, it can be much more effectively and economically applied in cities than in small places in the country—and for these reasons.

In the first place, there are pupils enough in a city to fill such an institution without the expense of large boarding establishments, and without the great care and labor involved in boarding pupils. Usually more than half the funds given for such institutions, which might be funded to sustain superior teachers, is spent in bricks and mortar. And then if the institution fails it is a dead loss.

Again, a city institution secures the care and co-operation of parents and home influences ; and when it is a strong and well regulated one, it possesses a moral power in elevating and purifying these influences.

Again, in a city institution more teachers will be raised up than in one in the country on account of the extra boarding expenses of the latter. In a city, all the industrial classes, from whom most of our teachers come, can secure for their daughters the highest course of education at an outlay which the humblest laborers can meet, and without losing their domestic aid.

Finally, a much smaller sum as a benefaction, will secure in a city a permanent institution of the highest order, than where boarding accommodations are to be provided, as they always must be in small places. It is seen that by the operation of this association in three years, two superior institutions have come into existence with a very small outlay in the way of benefactions, for the school buildings have been erected by the citizens themselves, and nothing has been spent for boarding accommodations.

And now, twenty thousand dollars as an endowment for each, will perpetuate these institutions on this elevated plan; or if they fail the fund will still remain to be employed in raising up others by the same method.

Thus it appears that by one operation, in the first place, a permanent high school for the citizens of the place is secured, next a Normal school as valuable as those of New York and Massachusetts which cost treble the amount thus employed, is also provided, and finally an institution that is PECULIAR in its influence on the profession and prospects of woman, and such as before has had no existence.

The points of the plan which still remain to be carried out are—first, the organization of the Health and Domestic departments.

The methods to be pursued, as indicated in our First Annual Report, are briefly these: The principal of the Health Department is to carry forward a system of physical training in which all the teachers and all the pupils are to engage.

At those periods of the school in which the pupils are not reciting, they are to spend at least half an hour each session in the calisthenic exercises, which are to be conducted on a scientific method for the purpose of developing properly every muscle and of securing a perfectly healthy body. This teacher will have it as her special duty to see that the

pupils and teachers understand and obey all the laws of health. She is to lecture upon topics connected with her department, and communicate all the knowledge which every young woman needs to fit her to discharge healthfully, happily and successfully, all her future relative duties.

The classes in Physiology and Calisthenics will all be under her care, though she will be aided by other teachers in the practical exercises.

In regard to the Domestic Department, it will be the study of the Principal to develop the social and *aesthetic* in woman's character, and to teach the science and practice of Domestic Economy to the most advanced class of pupils. For this purpose a dwelling house will be fitted up for a family of twelve or fourteen persons, with all improved methods and conveniences.

The Principal of the Domestic Department and her Assistant, will be the head of the family and some ten or twelve pupils will reside with her. The work of the family, (except the washing and ironing and some small items of heavy drudgery) will be arranged so that every member of the family will be occupied from one to two hours in performing it, and there will be such a system of rotation that in a few weeks each one will have performed every kind of family labor except those excluded above. While the pupils are going through this domestic training their exercises in the Calisthenic Hall will be omitted.

No pupil will graduate till this course of training is completed.

After this experiment has been successfully carried out in one building, it is proposed to provide two other establishments on the same plan, in which the same course of domestic training and arrangement shall be carried out.

This is the part of the undertaking referred to in our constitution in which we are to aim to secure to woman not

only a liberal education, but “*honorable position and remunerative employment* in her appropriate profession.”

We see all over the land educational institutions for the other sex where the professors are required to teach only one or two hours a day, while good salaries are provided, and often handsome houses are built for them. And these positions are generally for a life.

Now while we would educate women with the hope and expectation that a majority will become wives and mothers, and take the greatest care that all shall be qualified for such duties, still we would render our sex so independent of this resource that they shall never be tempted to enter such sacred relations simply to gain *honorable position* and a *livelihood*. We would so honor and dignify the profession of a female teacher, that when a highly educated woman is not a wife and mother, she may have an independent home of her own, a good salary, and young minds around her to train up for Heaven.

For this end, a small part of each endowment which is to sustain our three teachers, is to be invested in *Homes*, where each of these teachers will be the head of the family, and have under her care from eight to ten boarding pupils. And all will be so arranged that she will not be taxed with school duties more than three hours a day, nor with family duties more than one hour a day.

We do not aim at such high salaries and expensive outlays as are freely given to college professors. But we do aim to have the teachers that are sustained by our endowments, in such positions as will prove both “*honorable and remunerative*.”

And we believe there is no way in which the evils that press upon our sex can be so quickly and effectively remedied as by increasing the respectability and remuneration of a teacher's profession.

In reference to this, another feature of the plan is still to be carried out, by which Committees of ladies are to act with our teachers in securing employment and proper compensation to the teachers who may be trained in our several institutions.

The obligation now rests upon the Association to furnish an endowment of 20,000 dollars for the institution at Milwaukee. A similar obligation will soon be upon us in reference to Dubuque.

If the Health and Normal Departments are to be fully organized this year, we need a portion of the endowment, say 5,000 dollars, immediately.

The benevolent have cheerfully aided us to carry our work to its present advanced stage by temporary contributions.

And now we are compelled *to come to the point*, and ask whether, in her education, in some small measure at least, *woman shall share with the other sex the benefit of endowments?* What say our men of wealth who love the cause of virtue and of God? What shall be the response of American Women, on whom fortune has smiled?

We append to this Report the action of the Board, at their annual meeting, in reference to a third institution.

The citizens of Kalamazoo, Michigan, deeply interested in the plan of this Association, by a Committee of prominent gentlemen, have invited and urged us to make that place the point for our next effort.

Kalamazoo is one of the large towns of the Peninsular state, with a population of some 6000, and rapidly increasing, is upon the central rail road, midway between Detroit and Chicago, and is celebrated for the beauty of its location. It very much resembles New Haven in its public square and abounding trees, and affords most beautiful sites for such an institution.

The place was visited by our Committee, at the solicitation of friends residing there, on their recent tour to Milwaukee and Dubuque. They were every way delighted with the place, the people, and the spirit with which they were ready to engage in an educational effort.

The Board voted, therefore, to make Kalamazoo the point for their third institution, not pledging themselves to afford pecuniary help however even in carrying forward a preparatory school, until the endowment of the two already on hand is effected.

The Association is, therefore, in the hands of the Christian community, both in respect to the work already in progress and to what shall be hereafter undertaken; and we await their verdict full of hope and confidence that they will not allow such a work as this to be defeated or even retarded.

It will be seen that a Board of gentleman have been incorporated, by the Legislature of New York, who will be the legal managers of the property which may be contributed or devised for our endowments.

Some bequests have already been made to the Association, and we earnestly solicit others.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL AGENT TO THE BOARD.

A great practical measure for securing important ends may be confirmed and enforced by the common responses of wise and good men, and the hearts of those who are burdened with its execution may be cheered or chilled in their work as that response is favorable or otherwise.

In this view, and because of the youthfulness of the enterprise, I have supposed the Board might be disposed to ask of their agent at this his annual return to them,

“WHAT DO MEN SAY ABOUT US?”

“How does the plan strike them? Do they see a life-principle in it, or call it a wild dream of some brain, fruitful of air-castles, ‘baseless as the fabric of a vision’?”

In answer to such inquiries, let a few FACTS be named.

A leading clergyman in New Jersey, after listening to the presentation of this cause, arose and thus addressed his people :

“I have been made to feel as Napoleon once felt, when, after having been confused and perplexed, and in doubt which way to turn, he exclaimed exultingly, “*I see it now.*” It has long been to my mind a most painful and perplexing problem, how we were to secure enough of real sterling virtue among the masses of our people in our new states especially, to perpetuate our civil and religious liberties, but now, thank God, *I see it.* Elevate the position of

woman as an Educator, develop her *profession*, bring her power into the field, let her warm heart spend its transforming influence upon the childhood of the masses of our children and youth in the *homes*, and in the *schools*, and the work is done."

A prominent minister in a large New England city, distinguished for his practical wisdom and soundness of judgment, said to me very deliberately, "As I reflect upon your cause, it looms up before my mind as a great movement of Divine Providence, and most heartily I bid you God-speed."

An eminent Boston pastor followed my remarks by saying to his people that as this cause was entirely new to him, he determined, in hearing the discourse, to see if he could answer the argument on which the plea for pecuniary help was based. He told them he very soon concluded it was unanswerable, and warmly seconded the appeal.

Still another clergyman, at the head of a highly reputed female institution in New York, expressed his interest by saying that if he were worth \$40,000 he would at once give one half the amount for an endowment of one of our institutions. And he is not a man to say what he does not mean, or neutralize his affirmations, by a convenient "if."

A prominent pastor of a Baptist church in Conn., who has long been a warm friend of that excellent incipient measure of sending teachers from the east, thus said:

"Your plan of establishing institutions of the right stamp at the West is the true one and must succeed. You might as well rely upon the Connecticut river to extinguish a fire in Milwaukee, instead of drawing upon Lake Michigan, as to rely upon the East for your teachers. instead of training your own home material for the work."

Still another and different testimony from a minister with whom I returned to his house after presenting this cause to

his people. He had an only child, a little daughter. He said he had never before thanked God that his child was a daughter instead of a son, but now as he saw the mission of woman with new interest, he would give such thanks, and educate her for her work, to which the mother gave her hearty response.

One of the most distinguished of our American women, who was once a teacher, and whose pen has long been doing a noble service, said that if the weight of a few less years were upon her, she should most sacredly devote her life again to the work of teaching and training young women for their great privileges and responsibilities in the world.

The wife of one of our most widely known clergymen responded to this cause in these words: "O that I had been born thirty years later! I would have aspired to the profession of a teacher."

I spent a sabbath in a city of the interior of New York, and preached in the pulpit of the first Presbyterian church. A lady, the wife of a University professor, heard indirectly of the subject of discourse, and, though an entire stranger, sent a request for me to call upon her. I have seldom called on a more intelligent and earnest woman. She had taught, she had reflected upon and studied the position and interests, and measured the capacities of her sex. There was but the *one position* of marriage for woman which was honorable and inspiring. Her education, her habits, her plans all looked to *its* attainment, instead of looking to the great central aim which should characterize the life and absorb the endeavor of a moral and accountable agent. Her education was perverted, her energies crippled, and woman's life was an almost total *failure*, involving also the utter ruin of many of the dearest interests of humanity. Fashion reigned. Dressing and appearing had come to be an

art with her sex, absorbing much of their time and determining the current of their thoughts and feelings.

The heart of this excellent lady, and she is but one of a very large class of our best American Women, was yearning and waiting for the development of woman's profession as an educator, a profession antecedent of all others in the order both of time and importance, and worthy of absorbing the firmest purpose, the most stirring thought, and the finest sensibilities of the most gifted female minds. She hoped also the day would come when woman, as well as man, would have her Yale College, where the daughters, if they chose, could have the same facilities the sons now have for the thorough discipline and training of all the powers of their immortal natures.

Here is a testimony from quite a different stand-point. A wholesale merchant and importer expressed his feelings in view of our enterprize thus:—"You have got hold of a great matter, sir. I hope you will succeed. The women are wrong, sir. They are not educated right. They are going to bankrupt the country unless there is a change. More is thought of show than substance. We pay scores of millions annually for ladies ornaments which are of no use. We cannot afford it. It is worse than sinking the gold in the sea! We are paying more duties on artificial flowers than on rail road iron! God help you to elevate the position and the aim of woman!" We thought his words were worth remembering.

We ought in fairness, perhaps, to present a fact or two on the other side. Now and then a man has expressed the belief that if you educate woman so highly, you cannot keep her in her proper place!

We have heard that it was dangerous to educate slaves, to unfetter their souls by introducing them to the great world of thought and motive, but in respect to all other

minds, we have adopted the maxim that light is better than darkness—that *Christian* education is a species of influence cast into the great surging ocean of mind, from which society need fear no damage, even though somewhat liberally bestowed upon the *mothers* and *teachers* of the land !

We met one gentleman teacher who did not like our plan. His reason was that we should bring so many teachers into the field, that there would be competition in prices, and his salary might fall !

I may say then, that the entire current of feeling, and the unanimous judgment of good men are strongly in favor of our plan. It finds friends among all classes of society.

All men agree, that an institution which shall represent the true idea of woman's mission in the world, and thoroughly educate her according to that idea, as our institutions promise to do, must be one of the most invaluable blessings which the providence of God or the agency of man can bestow upon a young and growing Commonwealth.

And, hence, the warmest friends of home evangelization are our warmest friends. This, they say, is the permanent, wholesale method of doing good to our new and rapidly populating Western states.

We think, too, that the *obligation* which rests upon woman as an educator—an *obligation* hitherto overlooked, and yet as imperative as the government of God can make it,—is beginning to be realized; and that we may anticipate the day when woman, instead of shrinking from the necessity of becoming an educator, will feel, "Woe is me if I do not become a teacher, and do what I can to mould immortal minds for heaven."

From our study of the providences of God in regard to this enterprize, we feel warranted in saying, that if our treasury could be adequately supplied with funds, we could easily command all the great unoccupied points in our new

states with our institutions, and do very much toward shaping their character and destiny.

We could enlist the leading and best men of the forty different sects at the west, and secure a most healthful co-operation in liberal efforts among themselves.

We could gather around these schools the hearts of the noblest women of the land, like golden shields, to cherish and sustain them.

We could call forth many of the best female minds of our country for teachers, and bring under the most hopeful culture a multitude of our youth who would soon become the best conservators of society.

We could soon distance the church of Rome, and take from her hands the educational advantages which, through her host of devoted "sisters," and her untiring energy in that work, in some respects she now holds.

If the men and women of wealth who believe the value of a soul cannot be represented by earthly symbols, and who would surely enjoy securing to the world, before they leave it, a permanent institution of salvation, would give us the small amount asked for an endowment, (20,000 dollars for an institution, or 7,000 dollars for a single teachership,) we could make them the founders of establishments from which they might hope for more real good to the world, than can be reasonably expected to flow from that famed institute in New York on which a noble man is lavishing half a million of his fortune. A little reflection upon our plan we think will show this.

We feel assured that the prompt supply of means would infuse a vigor and strength into our whole movement, the happy results of which the ages of the future alone could reveal.

When the King of Israel determined to build an house unto the Lord, the prompt and cheerful outpouring of his

fifty millions of gold and silver, gave the work an irresistible impulse among all the people; and the greatness of their benevolence in following the King's example was only paralleled by the riches of that grace by which their willing offering was made to react upon themselves unto abundant joy and thanksgiving.

When the Jesuits saw that the Reformation could be defeated only by a mighty educational movement which should stamp the next generation with the impress of their spirit and principles, the prompt and liberal offer of money for establishing institutions, the endowment for one of which was raised in a few minutes, gave the scheme an impulse which is felt to this day.

This enterprize now needs just such a life and power as a prompt and liberal contribution of funds to carry it forward would infuse into it. If the spirit of the times could only be changed, so that men would be as earnest, and hearty, and joyful in using their money for glorious objects of benevolence, as they now are to accumulate it for selfish ends, what a resurrection of forces to elevate and save the race would follow!

The work in which we are engaged must be done. Christian education is to society what coin is to the banks. The more of it the better. A time of pressure has come, and our "specie reserve," our gold which is better than gold, is a ruinously small quantity. It must be greatly increased. We think with the New Jersey clergyman, our plan presents the true way of doing it, and therefore we are confident of its success.

It is a hopeful sign of the times that the cause of the children is rising. Christians are feeling that the great work of the church is to train the young for Christ; and they are beginning to prove their fidelity to him as Peter did his, *by feeding the lambs*; and thus will they make

eady, as John was sent to do, "*a people prepared for the Lord.*"

If the training of children aright on the Sabbath, is a matter of so great moment, how much more essential even, that they be rightly guided through the whole week, when dangers most beset them? A great work is to be done for our American childhood; and the laborers are not the Luthers, the Calvins and the Wesleys, but the Maries the Loises, the Eunices, the Hannah Mores and Mary Lyons.

It is a pleasure gratefully to acknowledge the kindness of the Pastors of the churches, in aiding me to bring this cause before their people; and also to give abundant thanks for the cheerful donations of their people by which our current wants have been met, and for the earnest "good will" with which they have bade us go on with our work. God helping us, we will do so.

WM. L. PARSONS, *Corresponding Secretary,*
New York, May 12, 1855. *and General Agent.*

Receipts and Disbursements of funds by the American Woman's Educational Association, from May 1, 1854, to May 1, 1855.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON AND CHARLESTOWN. —Mrs. M. L. Abbe, 50; Twombly & Lamson, 50; Mrs. Samuel Dana, 50; Wm. Claflin, 50; A. Kingman, 15; John Albree, 10; E. S. Tobey, 5; Mrs. J. L. Lord, 2; Mrs. M. H. Simpson, 5; T. W. Nickerson, 5; J. Hurd, 5; E. & H. O. Briggs, 20; Glidden & Williams, 15; Miss Martha Gray, 5; Miss Carlton, 1; Benj. Callender, 10; Mrs. Peter Harvey, 5; Hon. S. Neale, 5; Th. D. Quincy, 5; Lemuel Shattuck, 2; T. E. Batcheller, 10; Mrs. M. L. Abbe, 15; Derastus Clapp, 2; Hon. Jonas Fitch, 5; Miss L. Thompson, 25; Geo. Hyde, 5; Peter Hobart, Jr., 3; F. Bundy, 2; F. B. Burditt, 3; Dea. N. Willis, 2; E. W. Pike, 3; Tisdale Drake, 2; Dea. Bumstead, 3; Loami Crosby, 1; Daniel Nason, 5; Wm. Ropes, 15; Samuel Oakman, 2; Mr. Eldridge, 1; Wm. Hodgkins, 2; a friend, 50; J. C. E. Hall, 5; Benaiah Webster, 5; a lady, 1; Mrs. Chs. Smith, 1; Mrs. Edes, 3; Mrs. Goodrich, 2; Holmes Hinckley, 10; Col. South Cong. Ch'h, (Rev. Mr. Huntington's) 94,82; Cyrus Alger, 25; L. K. Bowers, 2; Geo. S. Harris, 2; Edward Lamson, 10; Wm. Carleton, 5; Thomas Dowse, Esq. (Cambridgeport) 20; C. H. Langdon, 1; E. Leland, 1; J. H. Comer, 2,50; W. A. Cochrane, 3; Mr. Hayward, 1; Fred'k Jones, 15; G. K. Montgomery, 5; W. F. Richardson, 10; 3. F. Brown, 10; W. C. Ferris, 3; Edward Emerson, 5; W. Hastings, 5; M. L. Gates, 1; Ira Greenwood, 2; W. Morse, Esq., 1; Albert Day, 3; B. S. Shumway, 1; S. W. Haley, 1; D. C. Berry, 3; J. W. F. Hobbs, 5; Mrs. S. J. Bowles, 10; G. W. Thayer, 10; Ormond Dutton, 5; Mrs. C. O. Whitmore, 5; Geo. C. Richardson, 5,	770 32
NEW BEDFORD. —Col. Christian Baptist Church, (Rev. Mr. Taylor) 10,99; Jonathan Bourne, Jr., 15; Capt. Robert Gibbs, 10; C. W. Morgan, 10; Cash, 5; Do. 5; Do. 5; Mrs. M. Nickerson, 5; Dr. J. P. Mayhew, 5; Joseph Congdon, 5; Joshua Gibbs, 3d, 3; Paul Ewer, 2; H. Coleman, 2; W. G. Edwards, 2; Jno. P. Barker, 2; Mrs. J. Barker, 1; Mrs. B. Rickerson, 1; Jon. Wheeler 1; J. C. Haskell, 1; E. Nye, Jr., 1; J. McAfee, 1; Welwood Young, 1; Oliver Swain, 50 cts; A. P. Hamlin, 10,	104 49
ATTLEBORO. —Col. in Cong. Church,	11 51
ANDOVER. —Village Temp. Soc. pr. Rev. W. B. Brown,	15 00
SUDBURY. —Ladies Missionary Society, to cost. Mrs. Ruth B; Eaton, L. M.	25 00
NORTH BROOKFIELD. —Hon. Amasa Walker, 5; T. M. Duncan, 3; Ezra Batcheller, 25; W. C. King, 5; G. H. Low, 2; M. T. Reed, 2; Chas Adams, Jr., 5; Chas. Duncan, 2; T. H. Tucker, 2; S. H. Skerry, J. M. Hall, Lyman Bush, Jas. Duncan, Wm. Duncan, S. M. Edwards, Geo. F. Gulliver, E. H. Harbut, J. P. Marshall, P. K. Howe, Jos. Stoddard, Mrs. L.	

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PLYMOUTH.—Wm. Nelson, 5; Henry Mills, 5; Capt. A. Bartlett, 5; Mrs. Burbank, 5; Aaron Cornish, 5; Ezra Finney, 5; Miss Pella Robbins, 5; J. Robbins, 3; Jn. Harlow, S. N. Dimond, T. Loring, Jesse Harlow, each, 1; Collected by Ladies, 27; Cash, 90 cts., Do. 25 cts.,		70 15
BRAINTREE.—Mrs. Susan Collins, 13; Chas. French, 5; Mrs. E. M. Pratt, 2; C. Hollis, Jona. French, Mrs. S. B. C. Capen, Rob't. Robbins, Mrs. Sarah French, each, 1; Mrs. Ann Bowditch, 50 cts.....		25 50
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NANTUCKET.—Mrs. Nath'l Barney,		5 00
EAST CAMBRIDGE.—Col. Cong. Ch'h to make Rev. J. L. Bennett Life Member,		25 00
J. H. & B. D. M., to make Mrs. J. L. Bennett L. M.,		25 00
BROOKLINE.—J. J. Walworth, to make Rev. M. M. Smith, L. M., 25; Jn. N. Turner, 5; Geo. Dana, 5; S. J. Lovett, 5; Jer'h Hill, 10, A. W. Smith, 5; E. A. Dana, 5; Jas. Smith, 3; Otis Withington, 3; Moses Withington, 5; S. A. Robinson, 3; Miss Catharine French, 5; Mrs. Almira Dane, 3; Mrs. I Wingate Thornton, 5; Samuel Craft, 10; Z. F. Brett, 5; John C. Clapp, 5; Seth Williams, 5,		112 00
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GREENWICH. —Miss Sarah Mead, 50; Miss S. Lewis, 40; Mrs. M. E. Mason, 20; Mrs. Huldah Mead, 35; Mrs. Neh. Howe, 25; Mrs. K. L. R. & C. Howe, 9; Col. T. Mead, 5; L. & Z. Mead, 5; J. R. Sacket, 5; Lott Mead, 5; Aug. Mead, 5; Oliver Mead, 5; Solomon Mead, 5; Chas. Mead, 2 50; Rev. M. Mead, 2 50; Jonas Mead, O. Peek, P. Button, J. H. Mead, Rob't Mead, Dr. D. Mead, Jas. Brush, Chas. Seaman, Miss H. Mead, J. Reynolds, each, 2; Edw'd Mead, Jacob Armor, W. Burch, Joshua Reynolds, Isaac Lyon, Isaac Peck, Zach. Mead, each, 1; Miss A. Mead, 94 cts.; Benj. Reynolds, 50 cts.; Master Edward Lyon, 25 cts.,		247 69
HARTFORD. —Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, in cash, 50; Books, 7 32...		57 32
BRIDGEPORT. —Dea. G. Sterling, 5; S. B. Jones, 5; Mrs. A. L. Brooks, 3; Rob't Morris, 12 50; B. Hawley. S. Sterling, J. C. Lewis, Chas. Waterbury, Capt. A. Hawley, each, 2; Mrs. G. W. Yates, 50 cts.; Mr. Kirkland, Jas. Lute, Miss Maria Post, Cash, each, 1,		40 00
WATERBURY. —Dea. A. Benedict,		100 00
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BERLIN. —Col. Cong. Ch'h, 40 49; Ladies Benevolent Society, 16,		56 49
MIDDLETOWN. —Col. J. K. F. Mansfield, 5; Rob't Johnson, 5; E. Davis, Cash, Jon. Barnes, E. G. Hubbard, Benj. Douglas, Rev. J. B. Crane, each, 3; D. R. Benham, 2; J. Warren Hubbard, 2; H. Carrington, Miss Mary Hubbard, S. Goodrich, J. H. Summer, Warren Johnson, Mrs. Whittlesey, each, 1; Dan'l Hubbard, 50 cts; Mrs. C. Starr, 1 50; J. M. Hubbard and family, 2 50; Mrs. R. Crittenden, 50 cts.; Col. Bap, Ch'h (Rev. Mr. Lewis) 7 30; J. Hubbard, 1; E. Hubbard 1,		52 30
MILFORD. —Col. 1st Cong. Ch'h, 20; Do. 2d Cong. Ch'h, 10 61,		30 61

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

DOVER. —A friend, 5 W. Woodman, 2; Moses Paul, 2; Miss Sarah Green, 50 cts.; Cash, 2; B. Barnes, 2; J. H. Wiggins, 5; J. G. Kingman, 3; W. Andrews, 2; E. H. Nutter, 5; S. Drew, 1;	29 50
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WEST RUTLAND. —Mrs. F. Mead, 1 50; M. P. Humphrey, 1; A friend, 50 cts.—sent by Rev. A. Walker,	3 00
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77 85

8 00

5 00

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1,269 78

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30 00

26 00

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49 00

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EAST BLOOMFIELD.—Mrs. Huldah Eggleston, to make Mrs. C. Eg- gloston L. M., 25; Mrs. Fairchild and daughters, 6; Miss J. Adams, 5; F. Rice, 5; Hon. J. Porter, 3, Mrs. J. W. Tay- lor, F. Munson, Miss A. Norton, R. C. Munson, T. Gauss, S. B. Dudley, S. Emmons, Dea. Jon. Smith, each, 2; Mrs. E. Shepard, Mrs. A. Peck, Myron Adams, Miss P. Gauss, H. L. Hodge, N. Steele, H. M. Pixley, Geo. Rice, T. D. French, Cash, each, 1; T. Buell, 3; Mrs. Cone, 50 cts.; Mrs. H. Munson, 10,	83 50
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FLUSHING.—Col. Cong. Ch'h, 5 09; R. B. Parsons, 3 42; D. S. Williams, 3; Mrs. Pell, 5; Miss Hicks, 2; Col. D. Ref. Ch'h, 10,	28 51
COXSACKIE.—Samuel Gates, Esq.,	35 00
DEPOSIT.—Col. Presb. Ch'h,	16 63
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Interest for funds on deposit,	\$4,360 91
Balance on hand at the beginning of the year,	71 29
	<hr/>
Total,	\$5,139 16

EXPENDITURES.

Annual Report and Circulars,	\$172 75
Salaries of Teachers at Milwaukee,	800 00
“ “ “ at Dubuque,	774 36
Appropriation for the expenses of the Committee of the Association to visit the Institutions at Milwaukee and Dubuque,	282 15
Appropriation for the purchase of Library and Apparatus for Dubuque Inst., 478 53; Cut of Building, and Text Books. 68 80,	547 33
Expenses of General Agent,	362 29
Agents Salary,	800 00
Books added to the Milwaukee Library,	10 00

Postage, Expresses, Stationery, Expense connected with obtaining Charter, and Annual Meeting,	35 24	3,784 12
Balance on hand, May 1,		<u>1,355 04</u>
Total,		\$5,139 16
Audited and believed to be correct.		

SARAH M. WEBSTER, Treasurer.
H. A. HURLBUT, Auditor.

New York, May 17, 1855.

Whatever amount we collect beyond our current expenses, is so much towards an endowment, and shows how much we need yet, rather than that our treasury is overflowing.

Dr. Calvin Cutler has donated two sets of his Physiological Charts. Several gentlemen have donated books, and the sums are acknowledged in the appropriate place.

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Edwin Lamson, "	Mrs. L. A. Parsons, <i>Dubuque, Iowa.</i>
Miss C. E. Beecher, "	Miss Mary Mortimer, <i>Milwaukee, Wis.</i>
Wm. Claflin, <i>Newtonville, Mass.</i>	Mrs. Elizabeth Bloord, <i>Newark, N. J.</i>
Mrs. Wm. Claflin, "	

LIST OF HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS.

C. A. Avery, <i>New York City</i>	Rev. G. W. Blagden, <i>D. D. Boston.</i>
Geo. G. Spencer, "	Rev. E. Beecher, <i>D. D.</i>
Austin Melvin, "	Mrs. Rev. J. B. Johnson, <i>Plymouth, Mass.</i>
Thomas S. Simmons, "	Miss Mercy A. Davis, "
Wm. Kent, "	Rev. Matson M. Smith, <i>Brookline.</i>
H. W. Law, "	Mrs. M. M. Smith, "
W. W. Gilman, "	Mrs. Almira Dane, "
Henry A. Hurlbut, "	Mrs. Lucy R. Craft, "
Frank Vincent, "	Miss Sarah Lewis, <i>Greenwich, Ct.</i>
Alfred Taylor, "	Mrs. Mary E. Mason, "
J. P. Robinson, "	Mrs. Nehemiah Howe, "
Charles J. Starr, "	Mrs. Rev. A. L. Brooks, <i>Bridgeport.</i>
L. E. Clark, "	Rev. W. D. L. Love, <i>Berlin.</i>
Samuel S. Phelps, "	Mrs. Matilda W. Love, "
Calvin Adams, "	Mrs. Ruth B. Eaton, <i>Sudbury, Mass.</i>
H. A. Dyke, "	Mrs. Rev. R. S. Storrs, <i>Braintree.</i>
W. E. Whiting, "	Mrs. Rev. Jonas Perkins, <i>Weymouth.</i>
Robert Oaklev, "	Mrs. Rev. J. L. Bennett, <i>East Cambridge.</i>
C. F. Blake, "	Rev. J. L. Bennett, "
C. P. Baldwin, "	Mrs. Luthera C. Batcheller, <i>North Brookfield.</i>
R. P. Buck, "	Mrs. Rev. C. Cushing, "
A. Woodruff, "	Mrs. Eliza C. Adams, "
C. W. L. F. Morrow, "	Mrs. Rev. L. F. Waldo, "
Samuel Noyes, "	Geo. L. Claflin, <i>Providence, R. I.</i>
Francis Church, "	T. Salisbury, "
Rev. J. Parsons Hovey, "	Thomas Phillips, "
Rev. A. A. Wood, "	E. W. Fletcher, "
Geo. W. Bergen, <i>Brooklyn.</i>	G. F. Gladding, "
H. B. Duryes, "	Mrs. F. R. Arnold, "
A. P. Stanton, "	Wm. J. Cross, "
Mrs. A. P. Stanton, "	Paris Hill, "
Brewster Valentine, "	Geo. A. Taylor, "
Miss L. Thompson, <i>Boston.</i>	Jacob Symonds, "
Mrs. Cyrus Alger, "	Miss S. W. Brayton, <i>Westerville, N. Y.</i>
Rev. F. D. Huntington, "	Mrs. James H. Woodhull, <i>Newark, N. J.</i>
Mrs. F. D. Huntington, "	Mrs. Rev. J. J. Miter, <i>Milwaukee, Wis.</i>
Mrs. Frederick Jones, "	Mrs. Mary Ann Bradley, <i>Roscoe, Ill.</i>
Mrs. W. F. Richardson, "	Mrs. E. E. I. Stanton, <i>Le Roy, N. Y.</i>
Mrs. B. F. Brown, "	Miss Mary H. Gill, <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>
Mrs. Henry Hoyt, "	

*Deceased.

An Act to incorporate the American Woman's Educational Association.

Passed April 19, 1855, (three-fifths being present.)

The people of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows :

§ 1. Cyrus W. Field, Dennis Harris, Benjamin W. Bonney, Henry A. Hurlbut and William L. Parsons, and such others as shall be associated with them, shall be, and they are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of the "American Woman's Educational Association" for the purpose of securing liberal education, honorable position, and remunerative employment in their appropriate profession as educators or otherwise, to American Women.

§ 2. The management of the affairs and concerns of the said corporation shall be conducted by a Board of managers, to be from time to time appointed or elected by the said Association, and to consist of not less than five persons, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of its business.

§ 3. The said Corporation shall have power to purchase, or take by donation, deed, devise or bequest, any real or personal estate which shall be given, granted, devised or bequeathed to it for the purpose stated in section first; and shall always have full power to grant, bargain, lease or otherwise dispose of the same—Provided, that the proceeds from such grant, bargain, lease or disposal, shall never be in any manner directed to any other purpose than that for which the property was originally donated.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of said original law.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the city of Albany this fifteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

A. G. JOHNSON,
Dep. Secretary of State.

Officers under the foregoing Charter.

BENJ. W. BONNEY, *President.*
WM. L. PARSONS, *Cor. Secretary.*
HENRY A. HURLBUT, *Treasurer.*

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

CYRUS W. FIELD,
DENNIS HARRIS,
BENJ. W. BONNEY,
HENRY A. HURLBUT,
WM. L. PARSONS.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

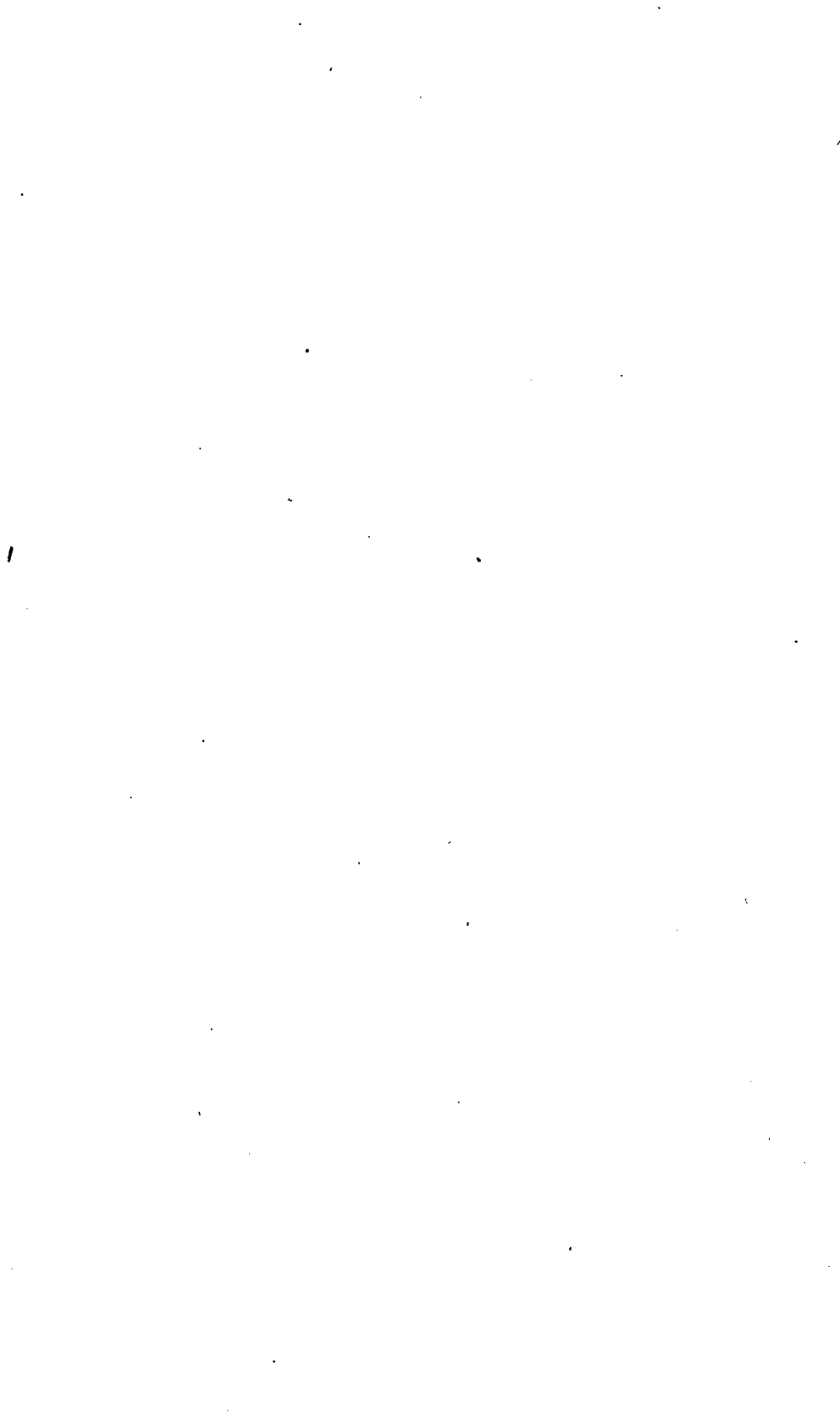
CYRUS W. FIELD,
DENNIS HARRIS,
BENJ. W. BONNEY,

Can those who have wealth to leave in the world, and who would have it so invested as to bless the race most abundantly and permanently, do better than to give it to this Association for establishing and perpetuating institutions of the character described in our Report?

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the "American Woman's Educational Association," incorporated by or under An Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, the sum of _____ dollars which I direct to be paid by my Executors to the Treasurer of said Association for the time being.







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